ROLE OF SERUM C-RP, SERUM AMYLASE AND APACHE II SCORING SYSTEM IN PREDICTING THE SEVERITY OF ACUTE PANCREATITIS

ABSTRACT

AIM: To predict the severity of acute pancreatitis by measuring serum amylase, C-reactive protein and APACHE II scoring system. To correlate and analyse the various clinical presentations of acute pancreatitis**. MATERIALS AND METHODS**: A prospective study done during the period from 2015 to 2016. Fifty four patients are included in this study. Serum C-RP measured on the second day, serum amylase and APACHE II scoring system are measured on the first day of admission. **RESULTS**: C-RP level >150mg/L is significantly associated with the severity of pancreatitis. Also there is no significant correlation between C-RP and Serum amylase, APACHE II score as indicated by a value of $P<0.05$. **CONCLUSION:** An elevated serum C-RP levels have predicted prognosis as well as severity of the disease. Serum C-RP plays a major role in stratifying the patients for early aggressive intervention of acute pancreatitis to reduce morbidity and mortality.

KEYWORDS:

C- REACTIVE PROTEIN(C-RP), ACUTE PHYSIOLOGY and CHRONIC HEALTH EVALUATION SCORE(APACHE II), ACUTE PANCREATITIS, SERUM AMYLASE, NECROTISING PANCREATITIS.